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described it as very brilliant and surrounded by a bright glow, or halo. It had very little motion, and lasted an unusually long time.

On disappearing, the meteor left a very bright train, which at 10^h 30^m looked like the tail of a bright comet. It drifted slowly westward, passing just above the pole-star, and disappeared in the northwest at about 11^h 30^m. Unfortunately, all the spectroscopes suitable for observing the bright cloud as it passed across the sky were dismantled, in preparation for the solar eclipse.

According to notices in the newspapers, the meteor was observed at least as far eastward as Utah. J. E. K.

MEASURES OF TWO DOUBLE STARS—PROBABLY NEW.

B.D. + 13° 3607				Seeing.	
1900.208	3°.8	3".46	8.8	10.	3
.285	3 .8	3 .32	8.8	10.5	2—3
<hr/> 1900.246	<hr/> 3°.8	<hr/> 3".39	<hr/> 8.8	<hr/> 10.2	

B.D. + 14° 3502					
1900.208	149°.0	1".90	8.5	8.6	3
.285	148 .7	1 .86	8.8	9.0	2—3
<hr/> 1900.246	<hr/> 148°.8	<hr/> 1".88	<hr/> 8.6	<hr/> 8.8	

There is a 13th-magnitude star at 51°.4, 14".9.

B.D. + 13° 3607 was used as the comparison star for an observation of Comet *e* 1899 on December 6th, when it was noticed to be double. Later in setting for it, B.D. + 14° 3502 accidentally came into the field and was noticed to be double also.

The above observations were made with the 36-inch refractor using a power of 520. These stars could not be identified from any of the principal catalogues.

C. D. PERRINE.

MT. HAMILTON, April 17, 1900.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY, VOL. IV.

The complete edition of Volume IV of the *Lick Observatory Publications* has been received from the State Printing Office, and will be distributed as soon as practicable. The volume contains meridian circle observations of 310 standard stars, with a very complete discussion of results, by Professor R. H. TUCKER. Of these stars, 157 are from the *American Ephemeris*, the *Connaiss-*

sance des Temps, and the *Berliner Jahrbuch*, and 153 are from the *Berliner Jahrbuch*.

Considerable space is devoted to a description of the instrument employed, since this is the first of the Lick Observatory volumes in which meridian-circle work has appeared. J. E. K.

PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE
CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITION OF THE
LICK OBSERVATORY.

Advices received from Professor CAMPBELL, in charge of the Crocker Eclipse Expedition, at Thomaston, Georgia, show that the party had a narrow escape from clouds on the day of the eclipse. The sky was cloudy at sunrise, but it cleared a little later in the morning. Ten minutes before totality large clouds were drifting rapidly toward the Sun, and one minute after third contact the Sun was obscured. Fortunately the sky around the Sun was clear during totality. Mr. CAMPBELL and Mr. PERRINE were aided by fourteen assistants, among whom was Mr. H. D. CURTIS, formerly of the University of the Pacific.

Mr. CAMPBELL reports that the photographs obtained with the 40-foot camera are very fine. The connection between the streamers of the inner corona and the prominences, which was brought out so beautifully on the pictures obtained in India with the same apparatus, is not so apparent on these negatives, but traces of it can probably still be found. The photographs obtained with the smaller cameras are of various degrees of excellence; some are good, and some poor. On the negatives obtained with the Floyd telescope, on slow plates, the streamers of the corona can be traced from three to four solar diameters, or as far as the eye could trace them during the eclipse. The results with the spectroscopic apparatus were less successful. One of the plate-driving clocks, after performing perfectly during every rehearsal, failed at the critical moment. An exposure to the spectrum of the corona was, however, obtained during totality. The observations of contacts were carried out according to the programme.

Notwithstanding the few partial failures recorded above, the success of the party in carrying out its extensive and complicated programme is a source of satisfaction to the Observatory and to all interested in its work. It is also gratifying to record the fact that, so far as known at present, successful observations were secured by all the parties in the line of the eclipse. J. E. K.